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Purss is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly dissemi-nated to the press of the whole country.

#### The Wrong Advice at the Wrong Time. The dangerous meddler would not be himself if he abstained from interfering at

precisely the most dangerous time. Nine out of ten, yes, probably ninety-nine out of a hundred of the most earnest, devoted, and intensely concerned tariff-reform Democrats in the whole tariff reform contingent, have shown their good sense and their patriotism in this crisis. They understand political perspective. They subordinate the lesser to the greater issue. With wisdom and self-restraint infinitely to their credit, they refrain from saying a single word that will deter any honest-money Democrat from voting directly for McKin-LEY and thus making his vote count two for the all-important cause; and many of them are openly and persistently advocating the direct McKINLEY ballot as the surest means of preserving our beloved country from in-

estimable evils. But there are exceptions. The most conspicuous exception is the Hon. THOMAS F. BAYARD, Ambassador of the United States to Great Britain. As if the tongue and the pen of Mr. BAYARD had not already wrought mischief enough by their exercise on the other side of the Atlantic, this wellmeaning and injudicious gentleman has chosen the present time to compose for publication here a letter advising Democrats to vote neither for BRYAN nor for MCKINLEY. He devotes at least thrice the space and forty times the energy to warning Democrats against MCKINLEY that he devotes to BRYAN and the dangers of repudiation and national dishonor. From his point of view the vote for BRYAN is a mistake; the vote for McKinley an unpardonable crime. With a self-complacency fatuous under the circumstances, Mr. BAYARD thus takes

issue with Mr. PHELPS. Less than three weeks are left before election. Is there no chemistry, alchemy, voodoo magic, transfusion of blood, or hypnotic process that can control and quell the mental operations of such dangerous meddlers during this brief period of peril?

# Get Ready for Registration !

The total registration of last Friday and Saturday was greater than ever before on the first two days of registry; but there still remain about 150,000 citizens of New York who have not yet qualified themselves for voting on the 3d of November.

The remaining and last days for registra tion are next Friday and Saturday, the 16th and 17th; and we call the attention of all the unregistered to them in order that every one of the number may have time to make his arrangements to discharge that high debt of citizenship without fail, if he has strength sufficient to carry him to his place of registry. If he is absent from town, to journey hence, let him put off his departure until his name is entered.

Subordinate everything else to that duty The privilege of voting against Repudiation is too precious to be lost by neglect or carelessness. You will be ashamed of the rehistoric election. You will be ashamed of yourself, and your children will be ashamed for you. Failing to vote will be like deserting in the midst of a battle on whose issue is staked the safety of your country.

Criticisms were made of the new registralaw before it was tried; but last Friday and Saturday it worked to the complete satisfaction of everybody. The process is short and easy. It consumes little more time than it takes to buy a cigar. The place of registration is close to your doors, so numerous are the election districts and so small their area. There is no possible excuse for neglecting the duty, except actual physical inability to get to the place.

Make your arrangements, fix all your engagements, therefore, with reference to registering next Friday. It is dangerous to delay until the last day. Forgetfulness of the duty will be a crime. It will be like a soldier's sleeping on his post in face of a menacing enemy.

The total registration of this city should exceed 350,000.

# The Final Truth for Wage Earners.

As the campaign is about closing, we invite all daily wage earners to consider the words of a noted manufacturer, an ardent champion of silver, who has had the honesty to tell frankly the true reasons for the desire to make the change proposed. The silver men in this country, the Bryanites, have not dared to speak the truth regarding free silver's effect on wages. but it has been told by an earlier silver advocate than BRYAN, and it will be well to hear his confession now.

A little more than a year ago a great English carpet maker, Sir HENRY MEYSEY-THOMPSON, observing the constant rise in wages during the last twenty years and the ever-growing difference between wages in gold-standard countries, like England and America, and in silver-standard countries, like Mexico and China, offered a prize for essays on the subject. The prize was awarded to the British Consul at Shanghai. Mr. GEORGE JAMIESON. The kernel of Mr. Jamieson's essay is the kernel of the whole allver movement

"Wages in gold-using countries have be come, through the appreciation of gold," said Mr. Jamieson, or, as he would have said more accurately, through the denreciation of silver, " a hundred per cent. dearer than they were relatively to silver wages. The manufacturer in the silver-standard countries can obtain his labor at half the cost relatively to gold wages which he for-

merly paid." In gold countries wages have risen with with silver, until now the discrepancy is so great that Oriental industry, which is on the eve of entering on serious rivalry with that of the West, is declared direct reduction being too difficult and too and to be avoided in wheeling over poor disturbing, the only way is to make the cut | roads and hills, the lightening of the ma-

beneath the surface, by changing the money standard from the metal gold, of high value, to the metal silver, of low value. That undoubtedly is the idea which inspires the majority of the few, but much multiplied, "bimetallists" of Europe. It is not surprising that it has not been expounded by BRYAN.

The argument for thus splitting a gold

country's wage figure is sound beyond dispute. For instance, if we should elect BRYAN and a BRYAN Congress, and make silver coinage free, measuring the value of the dollar by its standard weight in silver instead of its standard weight in gold, thus cutting wages by 50 per cent., it would make this country an irresistible bidder for trade in every quarter of the globe. Think of the effect of cutting United States wages 50 per cent! But a chance for a vastly more startling industrial revolution would still be left. What if the American workmen should go to their employers and agree to work for nothing, or to have their wages cut 100 per cent.; what other country could compete with the United States then in manufacturing? We should undersell the earth. The making of goods fit for exportation would experience a boom undreamed of by the most sordid and oppressive capitalist ever known. Yet what BRYAN orator, from the Boy himself to the most worthless tramp who can be hired to talk for him, will openly plead for the experiment?

That is the direction in which the freesilver campaign leads. We don't wonder that the Repudiation movement has ceased to rely mainly on the free-silver craze, which daily is more and more mixed with understanding of its practical results, and has turned to the agitation in the minds of wage earners of malice and vindictiveness against capitalists and all who believe in holding sacred the national credit and the first rule

of business, that is, honesty. How many dupes can the Boy Agitator persuade to vote against the honest-money candidate, WILLIAM MCKINLEY? The an swer to that pitiful question will measure the now certain triumph of honest money.

#### Bad, from the Start.

The BRYAN idea is wholly destructive Every plank in the Chicago platform, even the free silver one, was framed in the desire to attack some American institution existing already, and, until the outbreak of Bryanesque fanaticism, generally respected and guarded carefully. BRYAN's movement is against the Supreme Court as a tribunal independent of politics. It is against the enforcement of public order as an obstacle to the schemes of such anarchistic agitators as DERS. It is against the national money standard of sixty years' use, and ready to sacrifice with it public and private credit. It has no arguments for itself. It has no hope but in arousing the majority of the public to a state of anger and malice toward the remainder, so that it will think of nothing but destruction, and, trampling on reason, be willing to tear down in fury the honorable institutions at

which BRYAN points the finger of enmity. The BRYAN movement is a seditious, in cendiary, and evil thing. It will be a lasting shame and an enduring injury to the country at the best. Crush it then by voting against it, in the full hope that its traces may be obliterated by time. It will be forgotten the sooner according as its repudiation is more universal and decisive.

## The Great Bryan Stove Concern.

In yesterday's SUN mention was made, with the amount of caution which is indispensable in the case of Popocratic news, of a manufacturer of the name of CUNNING-HAM in Newark, O., who had promised his employees to raise their wages 10 per cent. let him hasten to return. If he is planning in the event of BRYAN'S election. The Detroit Free Press prints some amusing details of this important offer, which seems to have given much happiness to the Repudiation newspapers. According to them, the CUNNINGHAM concern was "a big stove factory," and they published this solemn acmembrance if you fail to exercise it at this | count of the silver illumination of the big

stove factory : NEWARE, O., Oct. 7 .- It has been many days since a factory notice promising increased wages has been seen in this vicinity, but the employees of the Central City Stove Works here have been notified that in case f Bayan's election an increase of 10 per cent, in their wages would be given.

"The company's President, C. W. CUNNINGIAN, has een a life-long Republican, while the heaviest stock-older, W. N. Futton, although a banker, is an enthuslastic sliverity. Nearly all the employees ar Republicans, but all are linyan supporters.
"President Cunxingham says the reason the pro-

better wages was made was that the company feels confident free colnage would atimulate business especially in the West, where the trade of the concer rgely lies. He cited the fact that moulders' wages efore silver's demonetization were higher than the are to day, and pointed out how all manufacturers of stoves voluntarily increased wages in 1879, after th passage of the BLAND act."

The reader of this despatch would naturally assume that the Central City Stove Works were a vast enterprise, employing a thousand or two thousand hands. It is somewhat smaller, as appears in a letter from "the largest fron commission house in the United States" to the Hon. GEORGE H. BARROUR of Detroit:

"Regarding the Newark article, we beg to say that the Central City Stove Works is a concern with a capital of from \$1,000 to \$2,000, with credit limited. the poorest credit for that amount of capital. The mber of employees is six, and it has never em

The story shrinks like a Popocratic estimate of votes when compared with the facts. Mr. CUNNINGHAM employs six men. and may or may not be correct in asserting that they will all vote for BRYAN. He i perfectly safe in promising to increase their wages in case of BRYAN's election, for BRYAN cannot be elected. Thus does another attempt to elevate the "tolling masses" fail. But CUNNINGHAM is a great humorist. No doubt of that. When BRYAN is elected, CUNNINGHAM will be Secretary of the Treasury.

# Chainless Bicycles.

Inventive genius and mechanical skill have in the last few years so developed the construction of bleycles that many experts see but little room for further improvement. The task of bettering the wheel of 1896 in order to greet customers of 1897 with one still more desirable is not easy. The most notable change in the '97 models, already promised by two big makers, has to do

with the genring. About ten years ago, when safety machines were first seen in this country, some of them were equipped with bevelled gear, in the place of chain and sprocket wheels. Mechanically the experiment was fairly successful, but the result was not wholly satisfactory to wheelmen. The several gold, and in silver countries they have fallen | pounds of weight which a cog gear added to a bicycle were not reckoned in those days of wheels weighing fifty or sixty pounds. But if from any cause the gearing broke or b came loose, so that the cogs wouldn't mesh. to possess so tremendous an advantage the ride became a walk; and trundling a the West that the latter's only wheel of more than half a hundred weight hope is to cut wages also. Cutting them by | was no fun. Then, as weight began to tell

chine became a leading aim on the maker's part. So the shaft and cogs were replaced by the gear in use now.

Since then wheelmen have heard very little about bevel-gear bicycles until this fall. According to the statements of numerous manufacturers familiar with their industry, a bevel gear is impracticable on a machine so light as a modern bicycle. They say that a bevel gear on the present wheels might work when operated slowly on a smooth surface, but when heavy pressure is put upon the pedals some part of the gear or frame will be likely to give way. No modern bicycle, say many mechanics, is strong enough to withstand the wrenching and straining caused by the use of a bevel gear; and, in addition, the chainless wheel's lesser possibilities for speed militate against it.

Despite these discouraging reports, the chainless bicycle is awaited with universal interest. The first pneumatic tire in the market was far from perfect, and so, by the way, was the first driving chain. Wheelmen are not slow to give a fair trial to new wheels, and the women riders would be delighted to discard a dirty, greasy chain for a substitute that wouldn't rust or stretch. or interfere with their skirts. Besides, who knows precisely what brand new device may surprise the wheeling fraternity with the appearance of the fully guaranteed chainless bicycle for 1897, sold for the rational and up-to-date price of fifty dollars?

When the young men of a country fly from it, to avoid serving it, as 40,000 of them have fled from Spain; when the Government of a country is unable to borrow the money essential to its support, as Spain is unable to borrow the needed sum of \$200,000,000; when the army of a country fails, after twenty months of campaigning, to gain any success over a body of insurgents one-fifth its size, as the 200,000 Spanish troops in Cube have failed; when the Generals of a country bring disgrace upon their military titles by deeds of dishonor, as WEYLER, MELGUIZO, and other Spaniards have brought it; when a country represents oppression and corruption, as does Spain; when it expends all its strength in mad efforts to destroy the liberties of its colonial subjects, as Spain has vainly expended hers in Cuba: the ruin of that coun-

try must be at hand. Spain, once so proud, is perishing in disgrace. Once a conqueror, she has suffered, and yet suffers discomfiture. Once the richest country in the world, she is now impoverished. Once the ruler of America from Florida to the furthest south, she fights for the only remnant of it left to her, an outlying island. She sowed the wind and reaps the whirlwind. She went up like a rocket and has come down like the stick.

Yet Spain is as supercilious and insolent as ever she was. When driven from Cuba and Porto Rico, her last foothold in the New World, she will leave behind her there, as she left behind her elsewhere in America, a name to be long and deeply detested.

### A State Secret Out.

The Gaulois prints a strange and some what romantic story of the origin of the Franco-Russian alliance. It says that M. FOUCAULT DE MONDION, after returning to Paris from Brussels, received a visit from a young man whom he knew to be an official occupying an extremely confidential post in the household of King LEOPOLD. He not only had access to all the secret corre spondence, but also held the keys of the pieces in which the documents were placed.

"My dear sir," said he to M. DE MONpion, "I am pushed to a terrible extremity. I have been gambling and I have lost. owe two hundred and fifty thousand france which I must pay or be dishonored." 'You have not come here, I hope, with

the idea that I could advance such a sum !" "No, but you can procure it for me."

" How ?" "I will tell you how. I have in my posportance, giving the absolute and undenible proof that HISMARCK at the present time is fooling the Russian Government with lies in regard to the Bulgarian question, and that in reality he is, in an under hand way, playing a part which is the very reverse of the rôle in which he appears offleially. The proof of his duplicity once in the hands of the Czar, means the breaking away of Russia from the Triple Alliance and the possible alliance of Russia with France. Now you know some people in Paris to whom such evidence would be worth 250,000 francs, if not more."

M, DE MONDION was all ears. With the occult instinct of a diplomat in love with the improbable and fond of mystery, he scented a splendid opportunity. "Where is this wonderful evidence !" he asked.

The young man handed to him a roll of papers. M. DE MONDION saw in a few moments that the documents were genuine. Among them was a letter from the Princess CLEMENTINE, the mother of Prince FEEDINAND, candidate for the throne of Bulgaria, addressed to her cousin LEOPOLD, King of the Belgians, who has always been a close watcher of political affairs, and LEOPOLD's reply to the Princess, dated from Lacken. In a word, the documents contained the indisputable proof of the double game that BISMARCK was playing, in officially opposing the candidacy of Prince FERDINAND while he was covertly sustaining it, contrary to his assurances given to the Russian Government. 'I think," said M. DE MONDION, "I will

be able to get the money for you. Come and see me to-morrow." The next day he saw M. LOCKBOY at the Quay d'Orsay. The Goblet Ministry was then in power. In five minutes he explained

the matter to M. LOCKBOY. "It is a rather ugly piece of business," said the latter. "Stolen papers! How can we meddle with such things ?" But there was a political matter of the very highest order involved, and his patriotism at last "If these docuovercame his delicacy. ments are genuine," said he," "we must have them. But are they genuine?"

'You can judge of that yourself." " You have them !"

" No, but the man who has them is outside. I can bring him here in two minutes. "The documents, yes; but the man, no." Two minutes afterward M. LOCKBOY had the photographed pieces, which removed all doubt from his mind. "Come back this

evening," said he; "I will see about it." He did see about it. He persuaded M. HENTSCH, a well-known financier, to advance the money. The young Belgian returned to Brussels with a promise that in

two days he would receive the cash. In the interval M. HENTSCH became scrupulous. The affair was serious. He went to see M. DE FREYCINET. The "white mouse" was scared. "You will have to see LOURING again," said he. "His intentions, no doubt, are excellent; but, as for me personally, it is impossible for me to have a hand in the thing. Go back to LOCKROY."

turned to LOCKROY and Insisted upon some further support in the business. "Since M. DE FREYCINET," said he, "won't touch the thing, give me at least a military man and

a man of mark. "Whom would you suggest ?"

"BOULANGER. He is a patriot, and his advice will be worth something." Gen. BOULANGER, in command of the Thirteenth Corps at Clermont Ferrand, came to Paris regularly on official duty. When the documents were shown to him, he had no hesitation. "We must have the originals," he said. "The interests of the country demand it and make it imperative." "Very well," said M. HENTSCH, "I will give you the money."

The two negotiators, M. LOCKROY and Gen. BOULANGER, protested. "No you won't, not to us," they said. We can't touch it. Give it to M. DE MON-DION, who will give it to his man. You will

keep the papers until we call for them." No sooner said than done. The money was paid and the documents delivered They were kept in secret for about eight months. At the end of that time M. FLOU-RENS, who knew of their existence, at last brought them to light. It is not known whether it was FLOURENS himself or Gen APPERT who brought these precious papers to Copenhagen when the Czar ALEXANDER III. was visiting his father-in-law, the King

of Denmark. At all events the Czar saw the letters. He read them carefully, especially the letter from Princess CLEMENTINE and King LEO-POLD'S reply. The duplicity of BISMARCK was clearly revealed and Russia was torn

away from the Triple Alliance. That was the preface of the Franco-Rus

sian combination. But is it true, sure enough?

#### Senator Quay and the Palmer Demo crats.

Senator Quay's announcement that BRYAN is beaten may have the very bad effect of transferring some Democratic votes from McKinley and Hobart to Palmer and BUCKNER.

Relief from fear of McKINLEY's defeat may revive the patriotically suppressed ob fections to him as a Republican, and so swell the PALMER vote at McKINLEY's expense.

This would be a very great misfortune It is not the number of States carried for McKINLEY, which will constitute the hoped-for evidence of our national hatred of repudiation, but the majorities for honest money in each several State. And in reckoning these majorities it will be the votes for the two leading candidates which will count. It is foolish to think of adding the PALMER vote to the MCKINLEY vote and calling that sum the sound-money vote, enabling the repudiators to add up with themselves the Socialists, Populists, and Prohibitionists. Honest money will win by as much as MCKINLEY wins over BRYAN. The voter who stops anywhere on the roadside instead of pressing into the thick of the fight and casting a straight ballot for BRYAN's foremost opponent, is an open, self-deluding, or sneaking ally of repudiation and the cause of anarchy.

No matter what Senator QUAY or any other observer says, vote for McKINLEY!

Mr. H. D. MONEY, Senator elect from Mississippi, says that "while I always thought Mr. BRYAN would be elected, now I am sure that he will be the next President." One of the reasons for this confidence given by Senator Money, is that he has " information from New York State which leads me to regard that State as in the doubtful column!" "It would not surprise me," he says, "to hear New York had gone 100,000 either way." This stuff is published by liepudiation paper of New Orleans.

According to our esteeme I contemporary the St. Paul Dispatch, "It has long been known that the Popocratic managers proposed to send DERS, Sovereign, and men of that type into Minnesota in the last weeks of the campaign to win back the wage earners, and BRYAN, PEFFER and Mrs. Lease to rearouse the enthusiasm of the farmers." From which it appears session some documents of the highest im- that special thanks are due to the Popocratic managers for taking so much pains to Minnesota. The company of talents mentioned above can be depended upon. BRYAN alone would be enough, and Bayan supported by statesmen like Dens and Soveneron, and a stateswoman like Mrs. LEASE, is almost an excess of riches. The Popocratio managers are a queer flock, but they can always be counted upon to do the wrong thing for their candidates.

> There ought to be some means of settling, once for all the question whether Mrs. Lease's middle name is Educated or Edden. Boston advertiser. There is no such question. The name of the first living stateswoman of Kansas is MARY ELIZABETH LEASE. She says so herself, and ier opinion is corroborated by THE SUN, which has printed her name in that fashion ever since began to illuminate and surprise mankind. There is no more doubt about he authentic middle name than there is about the obliquity of the ecliptic the Hon, WILLIAM EMERSON HARRETT is looking for another Kansas conflict, he will probably be accommodated. The habit of doubt is only too common in Boston, but a middle name a firmly established as the rule of three must be regarded as tolerably certain, even if a trifle less

certain than its distinguished possessor is. Our esteemed contemporary, the Indian apolis Journal, represents the Hon, WILLIAM V. ALLEN, the Populist Senator from Nebraska, as speaking in Indianapolls to "a small and thinning audience." That is the kind of audience in which this illustrious Bryanite, who is technically known as "Windy Bill." delight. He speaks to please himself. There is absolutely no evidence that his talk ever pleased anybody else. Yet it continues to be admired, at a safe distance, by those who revere copi Since the rise of his brother Populist, Mr. BRYAN, in Nebraska, Mr. Allien has had less attention than he deserves. It should not be forgotten that he presided over the Populist National Convention and is a warm admirer of the young Populist whom it nominated. The latter, too, has been known to speak to a thinning audience. Don't be unjust to ALLEN. He can't help him-He has to talk, and it suits him even if nobody else likes what he says.

It is sad to record the downfall of a great man, especially when he is six feet four and has so far to fall. It must be recorded, however, that the Hon. JAMES STEPHEN Hood, sometime Governor of Texas and the fellest for of corporations in the Southwest, has fallen away from BRYAN. Apparently he fell in his zealous efforts to defend the Hon. Au-THUR SEWALL, It was a bad fall. There BRYAN and the Popoeratic gang were unconsciously trampled upon by the eloquen Hogo. It was in a speech at Hou ton. we strike down a man because he is rich?" asked Hood. "Shall we strike him down because he is a banker? Shall we strike him down because he is a railway stockholder ; shall we deny him the full privileges of an American citizen because of his occupation? If so, where will the crusade end? The political cycle that would cut down the banker, the shipowner, the manufacturer, the stockholder, because he is such, would soon, in its blind circle, mow down the lawyer, the farmer, and the land owner." This is treason to Mr. BRYAN. How can rich men belong to the "toiling masses whose wages he is patriotically trying to cut down? As for bankers, they are the unparder able sin, and the worst part of that norrible Mumbo Jumbo, the money power. If Hoog M. HENTSCH began to waver. He re- would read BRYAN's speeches, he would

have to revise his own radically. When Hoog was Governor he kindly select or lent the Southern Pacific Railroad for the benefit of the Garaboo Guards of the illustrious COXET and colleagues. That was good, practical Bryanism. He also talked about the wickedness of the money power and corporations, and predicted that if they didn't re-form. "liver and lights" would adorn the

heaven-kissing towers of Chicago. That was

good Bryanism. But at Houston Hogo fell. He

s no longer a good Popocrat.

The Hon, JOHN E. FITZGERALD has had the honor of being the sole New England Democratic member of the present House of Represen tatives. The distinction was rather accidental than of merit, and Mr. FITZGERALD seems to have grown tired of it. At any rate, he has thrown it away. He has written a letter for the purpose of informing his constituents that, while the Chicago platform is not wholly to his taste, he proposes to stick to it. The number of Popocrats in New England is so small that even the scantlest addition to it is worth mentioning. There is now no Democratic Representative in Congress from New England.

Governor ALTGELD called upon Chairman ones to-day. - Annals of Anarchy.

Jones is not the mightiest of chairmen or the visest of managers, but he does love good comsany, and he is getting plenty of it this year. One day he is closeted with ALTGELD, the Anarchist, the next day with Capt. BEN TILLMAN, who proposes to "take the rascally Supreme Court by the throat." He is treated condescendingly but civilly enough by DEBS, the great rioter, who is now making BRYAN speeches and proclaiming his want of respect for the Supreme Court. Coxer, an elder but not a better Populist than BRYAN, patronizes Jones. CARL BROWNE, another friend of the untoiling 'classes," the hoboes, regards Jones without any excessive feeling of superiority. Sover-EIGN, the chap who was boycotting bank notes a little while ago and is now a BRYAN elector at large from Arkansas, is close to the husiness om of Jones. Decidedly, this is a great year for Jones. He must write a book of remi-

To-night Mr. G. F. WILLIAMS will be put off at Buffalo to speak in behalf of Mr. Bryan's cause.

The truth is that Mr. WILLIAMS was induced to stop at Buffalo by the well-founded fear that he and Mr. BRYAN, who begins to whirl through Michigan to-day, might come into collision They are both lovely, and they love each other, but no one State can hold them both. When they are once started upon their delirious spin, there is no stopping them until they fall exhausted. It is a perilous experiment to have them both in the West at the same time. The West will be lucky if it escapes with nothing more than the most violent wind that ever blew.

THE ANGLICAN ORDERS.

# The Effect of the Pope's Decision on Their

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A few facts not generally known may throw more light on the question of Anglican orders discussed in your scholarly journal. The Anglican Church has admitted the validity of orders conferred by other Protestant sects, and has recognized as her ministers men who were never ordained at ail. Gilbert W. Child, M. A., an Anglican of Exeter College, Oxford, in his able and wellknown work, "Church and State under the Tudors," says on page 293: "It can be proved beyond reasonable doubt that Episcopal orders were not insisted upon in practice in the Church of England as an Indis-pensable condition to the ministry down to the great rebellion, or in one or two instances after it." In proof of this statement he quotes with much other evidence, the acts of Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury, toward the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign. Whitgift was himself a Calvinist and recognized the validity of orders onferred at Geneva. He wrote: pleased her Majesty with the wisdom of the realm to use no Bishops at all, we could not have complained justly of any defect in our Church. A box on the ear from her Majesty's flat would have been a sufficient imposition of hand to make a Bishop, in the opinion of this Anglican Primate.

In an article in Lippincott's Monthly Magazine in January, 1890, the Dean of Peterborough says that "the Church of England nowhere asserts that non-Episcopal orders are invalid."

"We may trace a per-Mr. Child again says: fect tradition in the English Church to the effect of the validity of non-Episcopal orders to a whole line of Bishops, from Jewell, in the commencement of Elizabeth's reign, through Whitgift, Bancroft, Andrews, Overall, Morton, and Cosin." To these men the ordination of Core, Dathon, and Abiron would have bee as that of Aaron. This practice of the Anglican | two counties which have a large industrial, as Church is the logical outcome of her denial of Catholic teaching, that holy order is a sacrament, conferring inward grace and certain exclusive powers and privileges and imprinting a spiritual character on the recipient.

if Bishop Potter is but another link in this peculiar tradition of Anglicanism, he and the ministers who think as he does must naturally be indifferent to the effect of the decision of the Supreme Judge of Christendom. Not so, however, the gentle, plous, and mesthetic, ritualistic clergymen who believe in the sacramental character of order, and call themselves priests. The Papal decision strips them of their gorgeous vestments and declares their mass to be rilegious travesty, in which there is neither sacrifice nor sacrament and no priest.

HENRY A. BRANN, D. D. Rector of St. Agnes's Church. NEW YORK, Oct. 12,

# THE POPE ON ANGLICAN ORDERS. Effect of His Dreision Upon Christian Unity

From the Guardian. Church of England organ What may be called—using the word in the best and highest sense—the emotional road to unity is closed, and we have to fall back on the cold and presale way of historical investigation. If ever Christendom is to be again one, it must be by the removal of that intel-lectual divergence which keeps the severed portlons apart. For a time, indeed, it was possible to hope that this necessarily slow process might be hastened by the action of Leo XIII., that the differences be-tween flome and England would disappear more quickly when they were examined under the inspiing influence of a common desire for their removal.

That hope can be entertained no longer.

It is said—we do not know on what grounds or with

what authority—that there are some among us who are disposed to accept the Pope's decision as final, and to abandon a church whose orders he has declared worthless. If there be any foundation for this statement, we cannot but ask those to whom it relates to consider in what respect the attitude of Leo XIII toward the Church of England differs from that of former Popes, or creates any obligation which was not equally in existence before the Commission of Ca dinals was appointed.

# A Grotesque Candidate for Congress,

From the Staten Island Star.

Col. Murphy ordered one of the delegates to "bring Censlage here!" and that gentleman went up to Chairman's table. The Chairman said he didn't need any introduction, and the boys gave him a warm reception. Mr. Vehslare said: "Allow me to thank you for this honor. I was honored before at Buffalo, and now I'm honored again. I didn't expect it. stand by the Chicago platform, and will not leave a stone unturned to secure victory. Yours very truly,

Something to Busy Dim After Election,

From the Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Mr. Bryan was the recipient of a sliver watch yesterday, which was presented to bim by Greene Kendrick of Waterbury, Conn. The Lying Dollar.

Fifty-three and a brazen In God We Frust Don't make one hundred

By a very long shot. In God we'd have no right to trust, fifty three per cent. "statesmen" We're wat'ring the nation's stock

With base issue unlimited. In quackery, and worse, ye trust When ye believe that fifty three Mockingly stamped "In God We Trust." Is, really is, good as one hundred. In God we truly trust, in honesty,

When "In Gold We Trust. J. B. J. ZUBERBURLER. THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

The Republicant Figurius Only on the Size of Their Majority. ALBANY, Oct. 13.-The Assembly chosen in November a year ago was the first in this State consisting of 150 members. Previously the total number had been 128, or rather such was the

rule for seventy years until the session of 1895. Under the first apportionment made during the Revolutionary war there were 70 members of Assembly. By the apportionment of 1796 he number was raised to 108. In 1808 it was 112, and in 1822 it was raised to 128. From that time until the amendments to the State Constitution were adopted by the voters two years ago, 128 was the standard representation. It is now 150, and an entire Assembly is to be

lected this year, the Senate holding over. The last Assembly consisted of 103 Republicans and 47 Democrats, chosen in a year when the Republican State ticket was triamphant by a popular majority of 90,000, or, if you wish to count the handful of New York opulists with the Democrata with whom they have associated themselves this year, by a majority of 83,229. On the basis of that popular vote the Republicans had a two-thirds majority, and if there be any one who is inclined to dispute the claim that McKinley's majority in New York State will be in excess of 83,000 or 90,000 either, he has not made his appearance in the neighborhood of Albany. Present estimates of McKinley's majority on the popu-

lar vote vary from 150,000 to 250,000. Moreover, the city of New York, which went heavily Democratic last year, and which is usually counted upon to return a big Demo cratic delegation, is this year one of the danger spots for the Popocrats. Last year's delegation from that city was made up of twenty-seven Democrate and eight Republicans; and twentyseven Democrats, as may be seen, constituted more than one-half of the total Democratic representation in the Assembly. This year the Republicans are counting on success for their nominees for the Assembly in twenty-three of the thirty-five districts in New York, leaving the Democrats or Popocrats with twelve districts only, instead of twenty-seven. This would be less than one-half the representation of a year ago. In Kings county ten of the twentyone districts were carried by the Democrats at last year's election; but the latest estimates from that county give only six as the probable Democratic representation, or a loss of one-half.

There were ten Assembly districts in the State

outside of New York and Kings which returned Democratic members a year ago, and it is not thought probable by any one familiar with State politics, that this representation will be increased at the coming election. Nay, it would be a matter of surprise to many Republicans who have watched the course of politics, if as many as ten Democratic Assemblymen were returned. There s one Democratic district in Albany county, and one only, which is likely to be held in the Popocrat column this year. It is the Third Assembly district, in which the Democratic lead is fully 3,000. The Chemung county district, in which John B. Stanchifeld has declined a renomination, will be found this year in the Republican column; and the same is probably true of the Columbia county district, which the Democrats carried last year by a very small margin, though the county went Republican on the State ticket by 500. Only one of the Buffalo districts was Democratic a year ago, and no better result is to be expected next month. It may be assumed that there will be no gain in Erie this year. The Coggeshall-Weaver contest among the Oneida county Republicans last year gave Utica to the Democrats on both the Mayor and the Assem blyman in the First Onelda, or Utica, district; but no such result is probable this year, with the Republicans united. A solid Republican delegation from Onelda is assured.

Queens county returned one Democrat last year, Rensselaer one, Richmond (Staten Island) one, Seneca one, and Schoharie one, making up the total of ten, outside of the cities of New York and Brooklyn. Schoharie is a certain Democratic county. In Seneca there is said to be enough free-silver sentiment to make probable its remaining in the Democratic column this year. The retention by the Popocrats of one district, the Troy district of Rens selaer county, seems certain. The one district of Queens county, that of Long Island City, which returned a Republican a year ago, i likely to do the same this year.

Six of the ten districts which elected Demo cratic Assemblymen a year ago are likely to do so again this year; four are not. Will the loss of these four be made up elsewhere, or more than made up? Such silver sentiment as there is among the Republican farmers is most extensive in the "southern tier of counties," on the Pennsylvania border; but they are overwhelmingly Republican. A reduction of the normal Republican majority there would carry with it no assurance of Democratic gains. The sanguine Populists and Popocrats of Monroe and Oneida well as farming population, are more sanguine, or pretend to be more sanguine, looking for a gair of one in each. At most the total Democratic membership of the Assembly is not likely to be more than 28, to 122 Republicane.

The Republicans, after filling the vacancy in the Twenty-sixth Senatorial district by the choice of John Grant, a Republican, will have 36 votes to 14 Democratic in the holdover Senate; and hence the victory for them in the whole Legislature would be political richness indeed, an excess of richness, perhaps, to quote a French saying, for a majority so large might become unwieldy. The absence of Speaker Fish, whose service began in 1874 and con tinued almost uninterruptedly until this year, will be much marked; and the Democratic leader, Stanchfield, having refused a nomination, the next Assembly will be almost entirely composed of new men, few having had any previous familiarity with legislative business, and not one on either side with demonstrated fliness for the labors of leadership. But what the Republicans will lack in the Assembly, they will be able to make up, perhaps, in the Senate, where they have leaders in plenty.

# The Fallney About Money.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: " Money as money satisfies no wont, its worth to any one consisting in its being a convenient shape in which to receive his incomings of all sorts, which incomings he afterwards, at the times which suit him best, converts into the forms which can be usefu! to him. The difference between a country with money and a country altogether without it would be only one of convenience, a saving of time and trouble, like grinding by water instead of by hand."

The foregoing is a quotation from John Stuart Mill's book on the "Principles of Political Economy," and, it seems to me, covers a fallacy which is one of the stock arguments of the admirers of the Convention which nominated Bryan and Sewall at Chicago. They seem to think that if the country be flooded with silver dellars its wealth would be enormously increased, and the per capita wealth of the comnunity proportionately increased, a conclusion founded upon the fallacy that the chief wealth of a country is its money. The wealth of a country is measured by the instruments it possesses which serve a public or a private purpose. Of course the metals composing the coin of a country are wealth, inasmuch as they can be utilized in making jewelry and other articles of a like or similar nature. Money is also wealth as being a convenient medium of exchange, and thus serves a public and a vate purpose within the meaning of Mr. Mill's definition of wealth; but to mistake money as the chief wealth of a country is erroneous.

The reason of my calling attention to this elementary principle of political economy is to clear an error indulged in by many people, and In the hope of reaching some of those deluded people through the medium of your popular and conscientious journal. J. B. R. NEW YORK, Oct. 3.

#### Register Before Parade Day. To the Epiron of The Sux-Nic: I would like to

state in your paper, in hopes that it may be read by state in your paper, in hopes that it may be read by
the officers in charge of the arrangements for the proposed review of the First Brigade. National Guard.
New York, on October 17, 140c, that that being the last
day of registration, it with be imperative for those
employed by the Bureau of Elections to be at their
respective boards or resistry, which will prevent
those who are in the First Brigade and also employed
as above from taking part in the parade. It will, no
deprive many entinessatic National Guardines of the
privilege of turning out. IS THERE CORRUPTION IN CANADAS A Libel Butt Likely to Have Serious Po-

Ittlen! Consequences MONTREAL, Oct. 10. The preliminary steps were taken day before yesterday in a libel case that is likely to bring about a medification of the Laurier Government. The plaintiff is us ess a person than Mr. Israel Tarte, Minister of Public Works in Mr. Laurier's Cabinet, a former Conservative, who, like another of his colleagues in the strange medley of plebald politicians Mr. Laurier has surrounded himself with, R. R. Dobell of Quebec , saw how the cat was going to jump and went over to the right

side just before election day. The basis of this libel suit is an article in a recently started free lance paper called La Luire Parole, under the editorship of a Mr. W. A. Grenier, late editor of the defunct Soir, a paper started in the heat of the electoral campaign to promote the interests of the Liberal party. The article in question makes accusations against Mr. Tarte of being a political trickster of a low order, and adds that although he did bring about the punishment of some of the men engaged in certain particularly disgraceful cases of corruption and public robbery while he was in the Conservative party, he only did so in so far as was necessary to enable him to smooth the way for his own transition from the falling to the winning side. There were other points that made it impossible for Mr. Tarte to leave the article unanswered and remain in office. The libel action is the consequence.

A rumor now comes from Ottawa that advantage is to be taken of Mr. Tarte's absence from that seat of government and nest of intrigue and corruption to bring about his deposition from office and ejection from the Liberal party that he has served not too wisely, as it turns out, but too well. But it will not be done so easily as some may think, for, whatever Mr. Tarte's political morality may be, he is updoubtedly a strong man and will not be ousted from his office without a scuffle that may damage some of the furniture of the Liberal Cabinet. Already there are suspicions affoat that the article libelling Mr. Tarte was inspired by some of the big bugs of the Lib-eral party, and that the reputed author, Mr. Grenier, was only the pen that wrote it. Rumor also is current that Mr. Tarte, in prevision of what I have hinted at, has taken his measures, and will, if compelled to step out of office, at once take up the cudgels and make it particularly lively for Mr. Laurier and some of his present colleagues. Mr. Tarte is not only, as I have already said, a strong man in himself, but he is very popular with a large section of his French compatriots for his warm perialist sentiment of the Mewats. Dobella and others of that stripe. Mr. Laurier may therefore find himself in the predicament of the man who had a tiger by the tall, where it was uncertain whether it was more langerous to hold on or let go. There is a large element among the French of Canada and, for the matter of that, among the English as well, who are heartily sick of the loyalty business and the cost and extravagance it entails, and are ready to rally round a strong eader. The death of Honore Mercler left a blank that has not yet been filled among the Nationalist Canadians, and it would be comparatively easy for a man like Mr. Tarte to step in and fill that blank, if he were prepared to cast off the sloughed skin of the old party politics and come out boldly as the standard bearer of Canadian national independence.

A little incident that was carefully skipped by the loyalist press, occurred during the session of Parliament just closed at Ottawa. That gushing imperialist, Sir Charles Tupper, proposed an address of loyal devotion and congratplation to the Queen on her attainment of the sixtieth year of her reign. Mr. Laurier, however, opposed this, and said his reasons for doing so could not be made public, but he was ready o communicate them privately to Sir Charles Tupper. It is not known whether the reasons that could not be made public were that the old lady who was to be congratulated did not care o be reminded of her increasing age, or that there were among Mr. Laurier's supporters several members who were ready to cry. halt! over the continuance of the grovelling, fulsome addresses to the English Crown while there was so much want among the Canadian people arising out of the imperial connection. Report says the latter reason was the cause.

THE WORTH LEGION.

The Owner of the Muster Roll Would Like to Know Something About It.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have in my possession the muster roll of the Worth Legion, organized in the city of New York, May, 1854, the First Regiment of New York Volunteers, commanded by Col. James C. Burnham, B. Hail, Major Addisor Farnsworth. The following is the call heading

"We, the undersigned, believing that the Government of the United States will protect her citizens in their just and legal rights, and in view of the time naving now arrived when ample reparation will be demanded for the longample reparation will be demanded for the long-continued indignities offered our citizens and our flag by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, which, if refused, must result in war, offer our-selves under the above-named officers, and in this organization, ready at any time to vindicate our rights and the honor of our country's flag as a regiment infantry from the State of New York, provided that services of volunteers are required."

The above is followed by two hundred or more An above is followed by two nundred of more autographic names, embracing various nationalities. What was the Worth Legion, or is this old muster roll of any value to any parties in New York? The residence addresses accompany the names. Will any one interested give me some information and oblige, yours truly, Uriga, Oct. 10. H. S. Keller.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. An English illustrator is going to try his hand at

Kipling's soldier stories. West Indian negroes are to be the subjects of the experiments of an English society which wishes to transfer them to British Central Africa.

Sidney Cooper of the Royal Academy is 93 years of age. He recently superintended in person the harvesting of his hops, which lasted a fortnight. Bleyeling, mountain climbing, aketing, horse racing, and rowing are all introduced into a ballet which Signor Manzotti, the author of "Excelsior," is preparing.

Grain riots have already occurred in several parts of northern and central India on account of the failure of the harvest. There is no hope of rain there now and prices are rising.

Mr. George Faudel-Phillips, the new Lord Mayor elect of London, is the fourth Jew to hold that of fice. His father, Sir Benjamin Phillips, who was Lord Mayor in 1868, was the second.

Mile, Cavalgnac, daughter of the French Minister of War in the last Cabinet, is to marry M. Paul Dubots, son of the sculptor of the same name. Her brother recently married the daughter of Taine. Frederick Barnard, the black-and-white artist, who is best known by his illustrations for Dickens's novels, was burned to death while smoking his pipe

in bed recently. He was making the pictures for a new edition of the "Vicar of Wakefield." Chelsea Hospital and the Duke of York's Military School attached to it, it is said, are to be abolished, and the sixty-five acres of land they cover to be made into barracks. The army pensioners will be boarded out, as was done with the Greenwich

naval pensioners. Kaiser Wilhelm's artistic tendencies have broken out in clothes. He designed the hunting costume which the Empress wears when she accompanies him on his shooting trips, while the one he made op for himself pleases him so much that he has had a bronze statuette cast of bimself clad in it and

gun in hand. At Rheims the festivities in connection with the arteen hundredth anniversary of the conversion of Clovis to Christianity have begut by the transfer of the remains of Saint Remi, who baptized the Frankish conqueror to a new shrine in the Cathe drai, Cardinals Langenteux and Perraud, with

seventeen Bishops, were present at the ceremony. Lady Henry Someract and Mrs. Ormiston Chant are preparing a new infliction for England, a school for the instruction of women in public speaking.
The curriculum proposed includes "The necessary preparation for public speating; the choice of sub-jects; the best attitude of mind of the speaker toward her work; the management of the voice; gestures, dress, hygienio rules to be observed, the necessary tact, how to cooperate with other speakers, how to meet any emergencies that may arise, length of speeches, &c.